

of the west, who have been so active and enterprising as to become the pioneers of the wilderness, and thereby obtain possession of sites for future cities and villages. Whatever were the present value of those places, it had resulted mainly from the labors of those who had already settled upon or near them.

The government had done nothing to give that value, and it could not justly claim the benefit of it. He could not recall when they would not sell at the government price. Six years ago the whole of Chicago could have been purchased for a small consideration. Eight years ago the lands along the line of the Illinois canal were prized so low, that the state applied to this house to exchange large portions of them for lands more valuable in the southern portion of the state. They had since risen in value by the industry and enterprise of those who had taken up their residence in that part of the country. He was unwilling that the government should make the reservations contemplated by the amendment, for the purpose of having value given to them by the labor and toil of any portion of his constituents. All former reservations had operated as a tax upon the industry of those places where they were situated. In the case of Perryburgh, situated by the gentleman from Massachusetts, he had no doubt it had retarded the growth of the place, besides prejudicing the interests of every person residing there.

The gentleman from Massachusetts had alluded to a bill rejected by the committee on public lands, for the improvement of the harbor at Southport, on Lake Michigan. He had called it one of the greatest speculations ever devised. Mr. C. could not thus view it. It only set apart something like three hundred acres of land for the purpose of constructing, not a "commercial wharf," but a harbor for the protection of commerce. It could not prove a great speculation to those concerned; but would be of essential service to the security of the lake navigation. Lake Michigan was now virtually without harbors. A vessel leaving Chicago must run two hundred miles before she could find a port of safety in a storm. If any doubted the expediency of making more harbors on that lake, or had any constitutional scruples on the subject, he hoped they would be removed; he knew they would be, if they were only found upon its waters when a storm was raging there in its fury. If this House could be placed on board of one of our lake vessels on such an occasion, and the vote was then to be taken, there would be no negatives on a bill for the improvement of our harbors. The House has done great injustice to the commerce of the lakes by neglecting to make appropriations for the improvement of harbors. That commerce was not to be estimated by the amount of tonnage entered at any one port, but by the number of voyages made during a season. Thus estimated, it would approximate very nearly to the coasting tonnage of the Atlantic states. A large amount of our Atlantic tonnage was employed where we lately proposed to send our exploring expedition, or where we had a navy costing us nearly five millions to protect it. If the protection of the lake commerce was unconstitutional, this navy was also unconstitutional. A navy was created to fight our battles upon the sea in time of war, and should be laid up in port in time of peace, if commerce is to have no further protection than what is furnished by natural means. You send your navy to the coasts of the Pacific to give relief to vessels in distress, and no one is troubled with constitutional scruples; but the moment we propose to give like relief by the improvement of a harbor on the lakes, it is denounced as a violation of fundamental principles. With these remarks he would conclude with the hope that the amendment would not be adopted.

Mr. Wood addressed the committee at some length, also in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Williams of North Carolina then moved a call of the House, which was refused—ayes 40, noes not counted.

The question was then taken up on the amendment, and it was concurred in—ayes 75, noes 73.

Various other amendments were offered, and the bill passed to a third reading, and was then read a third time and passed. And the House adjourned at nine o'clock.

Yesterday morning the Brady Guards left in the Michigan, for home. To us it seemed like parting with long known and kindred friends. Their short stay here, had hung such an enchanted feeling about us, as made the separation rather melancholy. They are glorious fellows—gentlemen all.

We moved with the throng to see them take up their line of march. Their camp equipage was collected, their packs arranged, and at the tap of the drum every tent on the field fell. Our City Guards escorted them to the barque of their destination, gave them a few stirring cheers, and the noble souls were once more "on the sea."

To say that we have been gratified with their visit, would be saying little indeed; incalculable good will grow out of it. A feeling has been aroused, which will take deep root. The west and Buffalo will be strongly united, and a thousand little civilities will be shown us, which for this might not have been thought of. Our folks are happy in the idea of having extended to them the courtesy they deserved—and they, on the other hand, will go home highly pleased with the reception they met in the "Queen city of the west."—*Buffalo Daily Star.*

Every speech delivered in Congress occupying a day, it is estimated costs the people three thousand dollars.—*Whig paper.*

Mr. Bond's eight days' speech must therefore cost the people twenty-four thousand dollars! A mere trifle for a bank at journey.—*Democratic Balance.*

THE PRE-EMPTION LAW.

AN ACT to grant pre-emption rights to actual settlers on the public lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every actual settler of the public lands, being the head of a family, or over twenty-one years of age, who was in possession and a house keeper, by personal residence thereon, at the time of the passage of this act and for four months next preceding; shall be entitled to all the benefits and privileges of an act entitled "An act to grant pre-emption rights to the settlers on the public lands," approved May twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty; and the said act is hereby revived and continued in force two years: *Provided*, That when more than one person may have settled upon and cultivated any one quarter section of land, each of them shall have an equal share or interest in the said quarter section, but shall have no claim by virtue of this act to any other land: *And, provided always*, That this act shall not be so construed as to give a right of pre-emption to any person or persons in consequence of any settlement or improvement made before the extinguishment of the Indian title to the land on which such settlement or improvement was made or to the land lately acquired by treaty with the Miami tribe of Indians in the state of Indiana, of which proclamation was made by the President of the United States, on the 22d day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, or to any sections or fractions of sections of land, included within the location of any incorporated town, or to the alternate sections of other sections, granted to the use of any canal, railroad, or other public improvement on the route of such canal, railroad, or other public improvement, or to any portions of public lands, surveyed or otherwise, which have been actually settled as sites for cities or towns, or to any lands specially occupied or reserved for town lots or other purposes, by authority of the United States: *And, provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect any of the selections of public lands for the purposes of education, the use of salt springs, or for any other purpose, which may have been or may be made by any state under existing laws of the United States; but this act shall not be so construed as to deprive those of the benefit of this act who have inhabited according to its provisions, certain fractions of the public lands within the land district of Palmyra, in the state of Missouri, which were reserved from sale in consequence of the surveys of Spanish and French grants, but are found to be without the lines of said grants.

Sec. 2. That before any person claiming the benefit of this law shall have a patent for the land which he may claim, by having complied with its provisions, he shall make oath before some person authorized by law to administer the same, which oath, with the certificate of the person administering it, shall be filed with the register of the proper land office when the land is applied for, and by said register sent to the office of the Commissioner of Public Lands, that it be entered upon the lands which he claims, in his own right, and exclusively for his own use and benefit; and that he has not directly or indirectly, made any agreement or contract in any way or manner with any person or persons whatever, by which the title which he might acquire from the government of the United States [shall] inure to the use or benefit of any one except himself, or to convey or transmit for the said land, or the title which he may acquire to the same, to any other persons whatever, at any subsequent time. And if any such person claiming the benefit of this law as aforesaid, shall swear falsely in the premises, he shall be subject to all the pains and penalties of perjury, forfeit the money which he may have paid for the land, and all right and title to the said land; and any grant or conveyance which he may have made in pursuance of such agreement or contract shall be void, except in the hands of a purchaser in good faith, for a valuable consideration, without notice; and the certificate which shall be filed with the Commissioner as aforesaid, shall be taken to be conclusive evidence that the oath was legally administered: *And provided further*, That it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, to cause to be reserved from sale or entry, under this or any other law of the United States, any tract or tracts of land reserved to any Choctaw, under the provisions of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, of one thousand eight hundred and thirty; and also to reserve from sale or entry a sufficient quantity of the lands acquired by said treaty, upon which no such settlement or improvement has been made, as would entitle the settler or improver to a right of pre-emption under this act, to satisfy the claims of such Indians as may have been entitled to reservations under the said treaty, and whose lands may have been sold by the United States on account of any default, neglect, or omission of duty of any officer of the United States. Such reservation from sale to continue until the claims to reservation under said treaty shall be investigated by the board of commissioners appointed for that purpose, and their report finally acted on by Congress.

Case of B. Rathbun.—We yesterday announced, in a postscript, the acquittal of Benjamin Rathbun, on the trial which has occupied the present court for the past four days. Notwithstanding the former absorbing interest felt in the issue of this important case, yet, owing partly to the lapse of time since it first filled the public ear, and partly to the protracted delays and postponements which have from time to time put off the final result, the edge of curiosity had become comparatively dulled, and the

once imposing aspect of the case had dwindled down to the common place character of our ordinary trials.

Some difficulty was experienced in empanelling a jury for the trial, many having expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused.

By resorting to *talcoinea*, however, the necessary number was finally obtained, comprising mostly plain, substantial farmers—a class whose sterling integrity and sound judgment may almost invariably be relied on as least liable to err in the decision of human tribunals.

There were three indictments pending in this county against the accused, for the alleged forged endorsements of three several notes of \$2000 each, which were deposited by Rathbun with Messrs. Joy and Webster of this city, in January, 1836, as collateral security against certain advances made by them upon the contract for building their extensive block of stores. One of these notes was endorsed "David E. Evans," another "Basil Humphrey—Noyes Darrow," and the other "Martin Daley—Sylvester Mathews." It was upon the indictment for the latter that the present trial was had.

The prosecution was conducted by the District Attorney, H. W. Rogers, Esq., and Attorney General Boardley. The defence was managed by the former counsel of the prisoner, H. K. Smith, E. Van Buren, and T. T. Sherwood, Esqs. The latter gentleman was sentenced by presiding Judge Dayton, to two days imprisonment for contempt of court, in the examination of one of the witnesses.

The verdict on this indictment just tried, disposes, we understand, of the two remaining ones in this county. There are still three pending in Genesee, which will probably come to trial at Batavia, in September next. Upon this Mr. Rathbun has formerly entered bail in bonds of \$5000.—*Buff. Com. Adv.*

From the Globe.

DISCOUNTS ON PUBLIC DEPOSITS.

The administration has been assailed, and especially Mr. Taney, for his instructions to the deposit banks, that, as in former times, they should continue to accommodate the mercantile community with loans so far as prudent and safe.

On some occasions, Mr. Woodbury has also been assailed for not preventing the same usage, and for increasing the number of deposit banks.

It is well known that the Treasury Department and the administration opposed the increase of the deposit banks.

But it is not generally known that Mr. Webster was the great champion for that increase, and which a view to cause greater discounts to be made on the public money—the very grounds so absurdly offered now by the federalists as complaints against the administration.

The following extract is from a very able speech of Mr. Green, in the Senate of Maine, touching this matter:

"Among these may be mentioned the great increase of the number of deposit banks, (thus stimulating speculation by rendering the public money, to a greater extent, the basis of bank discounts,) and the sudden withdrawal of that basis (the public money) from the banks, under the operation of the distribution act, so called neither of which was a favorite measure of the administration. The latter has always been claimed as a whig measure, and the former was the favorite measure of Daniel Webster, as will appear by the following extract from his speech in the Senate on the deposit bill:

"In the present state of things, I see no other way but to employ state banks as depositories of public money; and I have a sincere desire to subject them to such regulations and such only, as shall make them in the highest practicable degree, SAFE TO THE GOVERNMENT AND USEFUL TO THE COUNTRY."

"To this end, I am of opinion that the first step is, to increase their number. At present their number, especially in the large cities, is too small. They have too large sums in deposit, in proportion to their capital and limits of discount. By this means the public money is locked up. It is hoarded. It is withdrawn, to a considerable extent, from the mass of commercial means, and is suffered to accumulate with no possible benefit to the government, and great inconvenience and injury to the general business of the country."

"On this point there seems to be but little diversity of opinion. All appear to agree that the number of the deposit banks should be so far increased that each may regard that portion of the public treasure which it may receive, as an increase of its effective depositories, to be used, like other moneys in deposit, as a BASIS OF DISCOUNT, to a just and proper extent."

"I regard this modification of the system as indispensable."

Smithsonian Legacy.—A letter from a friend in London informs us that the Hon. Richard Rush has obtained an absolute decree for the Smithsonian Request, and that the money has been paid to him. It amounts to upwards of a hundred thousand pounds sterling. Mr. Rush was to have embarked on his return in the course of the present month, bringing with him the money thus bequeathed for the purpose of education in the United States. It was supposed that the matter would have been the cause of a tedious chancery suit, but it appears from this intelligence that it has been terminated with very little delay.—*Penn. Sylvanist.*

William S. Stevens.—This gentleman—wildcat operator—speculator—et cetera, et cetera, was on Tuesday last arrested and bound over, on complaint of the proprietor of this paper, to keep the peace.—*Detroit Morning Post.*

A western journal contains the following notice—"This paper will be published every now and then,"—16.

CONSTANTINE REPUBLICAN.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1835.

"I have been absent for some time past from my post as editor of this paper, and lately returned home sick. I am now slowly recovering from a very violent attack of the bilious fever, and am in hopes to be able to resume the charge of the paper week after next. The paper is conducted in my absence, by Mr. ALBERT CHANDLER. DANIEL MUNGER.

Constantine, June 18, 1835.

Those of our readers, interested in the pre-emption law, will find it the inside of today's paper.

Hon. FELIX GRUNDY, has been appointed Attorney General of the United States, in place of Hon. B. F. Butler, resigned.

State Convention.—Our democratic brethren of the press are moving upon the subject of a State Convention. The matter should be thought of, and acted upon. If ever there was a time when the friends of the state, of the nation, and of those immutable principles upon which the democratic party have for years acted, should be vigilant, active and untiring,—that time is now—TO-DAY; and from this day forward.

A defeated opposition are striving for the ascendancy; to gain which, they will spare any means, however fair, or however foul. Now is the time that they hope to succeed, as the alarm has gone forth, and distress and panic are held up to our gaze through the whig press of the nation, to frighten the timid, and reduce the unwary and unsuspecting—the honest though plain dealing men into their service, to carry their wicked designs. Will the Democracy of Michigan be found, on the day of trial, sleeping upon the brink of the precipice—allowing the opposition to take advantage of their situation, which they will not fail to do, and to tumble them into the gulf below? We trust not. We hope that the friends of the people will act with a vigilance that never tires, a determination and resolution that will break down every thing that opposes the onward march of democratic principles. Let the press be active in the dissemination of correct information—let the truth which is mighty go forth, and it must, it will prevail.

We commend the following, from the Monroe Times, to the notice of our democratic fellow-laborers:

Democratic State Convention.—Our democratic friends throughout the State are beginning to move, preparatory to the approaching campaign. Our presses generally, are recommending a convention at an early day. Their suggestions, we hope, will be promptly responded to throughout the state. The convention should be held at all events, by the middle of August next, that the party may be thoroughly organized and prepared for the contest. The enemies of democracy are making vigorous and constant exertions—recourse to all means, however contemptible and unjust, to carry the fall election, and we must be equally vigilant and firm in the cause, if we would save our state from the ignominy of federal domination. Relying upon the pecuniary embarrassments which the country has suffered, as an efficient argument, and with renewed hopes that the power of an U. S. Bank is to be revived and brought to the aid of the whig party—that party are even now exulting in the anticipation of an easy victory. We must meet them in the true republican style, firm, united and uncompromising, make no terms, and unconcerned, but pursue that course which the good of the whole country demands, and the usages of the democratic party require.

Let the subject of a State Convention be thought of by our democratic friends—let there be an expression of opinion on the part of the press, in relation to the matter. Would Wednesday the fifteenth day of August next, be too early?

It will be seen, by glancing the eye upon the following article, from the Detroit Morning Post, that our friend, the proprietor of that paper, has been assailed by that notorious fraudulent bank operator, William S. Stevens. We hope that he may now get his deserts. David H. Parker, the looker-on, will be recollected, was at Centreville with Stevens, at the time he started that fraudulent concern, the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of St. Joseph; and as soon as the bills were issued, he filled his sack and started west, to exchange them off for other bills.—Let the article be read—it follows:

A BRUTAL OUTRAGE.

While JAMES M. BURGER, Esq., the proprietor of this paper, was sitting in his chair at his desk, WILLIAM S. STEVENS entered the store, and after some conversation, in which he threatened, at a future time to horsewhip him, clinched him while off his guard, threw him on the floor, and attempted to choke him. Mr. Burger almost immediately threw him off, and recovered his feet. Stevens then clinched him, and held him by the wrists. Mr. Burger wrenched himself out of his hands, and again threw him off, but was immediately tripped up, laid on his back, and mounted. Mr. Burger recovered himself partly, drew a dirk, and gave him a severe thrust in the thigh, which made him reel, and completely took away his strength. Stevens was put to bed immediately. His foot was full of blood. A physician was then called. Had the dirk gone but half an inch higher it probably would have been fatal. Mr. Burger only received an injury on the cheek bone, which caused a temporary swelling.

Stevens was accompanied by a man by the name of DAVID H. PARKER who was witness to the whole transaction, but passively stood by without interfering. Stevens is a man of apparently great muscular strength, and could, we should think, handle two men of Mr. Burger's build.—But, coward as he is, he has been seeking an opportunity to catch him alone, and even then, he did not dare to use violence without a backer.

We presume our turn comes next. The

physician will oblige us by curing the reptile's wound as soon as possible.

"We are always to be found, in business hours, in the Museum buildings."

This WILLIAM S. STEVENS is one of the basest scoundrels that breathes a mortal pestilence in Michigan. We have been gathering facts which will soon appear:—FACTS which will fall upon his head with the crushing weight of a thunderbolt. The FRUITS which he has committed upon the people of Michigan—by which hundreds of honest but industrious poor have been ruined—are being prepared for publication.

The Centreville bank fraud, with the forging a name for director; the sales of property which was not his own; the selling one piece of property several times, (free of incumbrance, when there was a mortgage of \$3,000 on it,) and attempting then to cheat all the purchasers out of it; the vile attempt to bribe a high officer; the attempt to pass a forged note for a large amount upon an United States officer in this city, and scores of other crimes, which we assure him are in our possession, will come before the public. Those who have been wronged by him, in the interior, are requested to write us, by mail, the facts. Providence has destined us to be his biographer and we shall do it fearlessly. Such an exposition is demanded, that he may no longer hang like a leech on community. Our aim, as an editor we never have flinched from pursuing—we NEVER SHALL, though the snap of a pistol wait the motion of our pen.

For the Constantine Republican.

Mr. Editor.—A communication from any quarter, at this late hour, touching Mr. Bond's speech, may be rather surprising; but I have heard so much among the whigs and whig journals, of "Bond's speech," "Bond's splendid speech," "Bond's speech continued"—"continued," and "concluded," but never concluded—that we might verily believe, if every story was true which had its trumpet, that a second Moses had arisen to instruct our Israel in her rights and deliver our sons and daughters from bondage.

But what is this "great whig speech," of which so much has been said and sung? It is a wholesale slander and abuse of our general government through all its ramifications. It is a slander and abuse because, in many cases with which he was perfectly familiar, and which he has ignobly "dared" to cite here—the friends of the government have attempted to reduce its expenses, but almost universally, as often as they have attempted it just so often have those attempts been voted down by the opposition party! Does this look like "reform"? What can be Mr. Bond's object, or that of the oligarchy? Is it "retrenchment"? Is it the good of the people? Have not the practices of the "party" shown by their frequency, and confirmed by their repetition, demonstrated to every man of half an eye and half an ear, (uninterested I mean,) that the "highest good of the greatest number" was not their aim or care. Their motto has rather been (I speak of certain of the leading party men, and birds of a feather flock together) "let the government take care of the rich, and the rich will take care of the poor." Is there not something "rotten in Denmark"?

Mr. B., in speaking of some reproaches which Mr. Adams received from certain democratic members touching retrenchment, after inquiring if they were not intended to amuse or deceive the people, a mere "fancy sketch," &c., he asks, "Had the President too much power? Was there a necessity for restraining it?" (And the questions are asked in such a way that we should be led to suppose that he had no fears himself of "executive patronage," or cares for "restraining it.")

With regard to the inquiry, "had the President too much power, and was there a necessity for restraining it?" we would say, in the first place, it is natural for us to inquire, what power have the party claimed, and have they abused this power? And it is not enough for an inquiring politician, or the searching philanthropist, to content themselves after inquiring into, one or two party measures. They will examine their course through their whole length and breadth, and then, and not till then, will they be able to decide upon their merits and demerits.

The principles of the two political parties, says Daniel Webster, are "diametrically opposed": this is true to the letter, and if the democracy are right, the opposing party cannot be, so we may conclude that if the democracy did know that the federal party had (and frequently exercised) unwarrantable power, they would do themselves injustice if they did not exert their influence to restrain it. We will proceed to state a few facts which they did know.

They very well knew that there was, during the revolutionary war, a party known and treated as enemies to American liberty; that there was another party which gradually mingled with it, and showed at the formation of the constitution that they were too aristocratic for republicans—that they were in favor of a "consolidated form of government," a "presidency for life," and other things to conform thereto; that this party was known as consolidationists or federalists; that they were uniformly opposed in principle by another party called anti-consolidationists or democrats, who declared the people capable of ruling themselves, and consolidation to be "anarchy in disguise." They knew too, that that same aristocratic federal party did elect their president, whose career, however honest, will forever stain the annals of a American history. Among the other acts for which he but his influence, and sanctioned, these, though well known, will, like Balaam's truths, bear ratification, that they may serve as a beacon to the unwary, and conviction to the unbelieving; was the "alien laws," which authorized him to order any alien whom he should judge dangerous to the peace and liberty of the country, to depart from the United States on pain of imprisonment. Likewise the "Sedition laws" which imposed a heavy fine, and imprisonment for years, upon such as should "combine or conspire together to oppose any measure of government." And again his "midnight judiciary," which were appointed at twelve o'clock on the last night of his presidential authority.

They knew, moreover, that that same spirit, and same party continued to chase, slander and defame both the principles and practice of the

democratic party, from that time down to the commencement of the last war. To be sure, some few, who called themselves democrats, have in the intervening time, attached themselves to the federal party; this is very natural, "they are not all us, that are of us;" and some of the federal party have fallen into the democratic ranks; it would be a sad compliment to the party to say that they were all invulnerable to truth.

I was saying that the opposition of the federal, to the democratic party, was uniform down to the last war; it was, as well as down to the time of Mr. Adams' election to the Presidency. And, in answer to Mr. Bond's inquiry of "what we had to fear?" I reply, it is this uniform opposition to the people's rights. We don't say that the fact of Mr. Adams being a popular man, and a federal, co-operating with his federal friends, caused his own native federal state to withhold from the general government, in violation of oath, her due proportion of militia, and "propose to withhold from it its state revenue." We don't say that Messrs. Adams, Webster & co., known as they were to be opposed to the war, and to every democratic movement, (letting alone the Hartford convention and many other operations) by their federal influence, did induce the British government to send an agent through the Canada into federal Massachusetts. But we do say that dark passages in a dark chapter are dark of construction. Why didn't England's King send his emissary to Mr. Van Buren, whose ardor, eloquence, and perseverance, perhaps more than any other man, caused the sons of New York to bare their bosom to the battle, and that too, against the opposing influence of New-England. Why not to a democrat, in a democratic state? Because he knew full well where to go—"the slow returneth to his wallowing in the mire," and "the dog hath returned to his vomit." He knew too well, that democracy was not aristocracy, and that it was not monarchy of which aristocracy is a legitimate offspring. We don't say that Mr. Adams and his friends were the origin of that resolution introduced by the federal party, for the consideration of the Massachusetts Legislature, requiring that representation should be based on wealth! We don't say he was to be blamed for declaring to the people of New England, from his own mouth, that his political views had changed, and thereby obtaining from sectional interests, the suffrage of a large portion of its democracy. We don't say that such practices and such influence coming from a whig source are morally wrong, perhaps they have no particular meaning. But we do say that if ever the democracy are guilty of such heartless duplicity, corruption and vandalism, it would be the duty of every "good whig," to cast upon them a frown of withering scorn, and from their society, as would "holy men and angels trembling, retire."

The gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of which Mr. Bond complains, know all those things; they know that their constituents knew them, and that knowing they abhorred them; they knew that the democracy of New England who had been deceived and induced to vote the federal ticket, were returning, proclaiming "a Lion in the way," they knew they were placed in the watch-tower of American liberty, and it was their duty to sound the alarm; they did so, and the people rallied to its call. No, no, Mr. Bond, this is not barely a "fancy sketch!"

The fact that the expenses of a government of 16,000,000, should be greater than one of 13,000,000, when its revenue had nearly doubled, (and help must increase with revenue,) is something that Mr. Bond should have done himself the justice of noticing, and more particularly, as Mr. Adams' administration was during a time of profound peace, and about half of the expenditures of Presidents Jackson and Van Buren, which he has quoted, consisted in appropriations for fortifications and the improvement and support of the Navy and Army.

But of this, and of the rest, more anon: CENTRE.

Melancholy Occurrence.—On the 26th of June last, Mr. George Whited aged 32, fell from a saw mill, at Grand do Tour, Ogle co., Ill., at the height of 20 feet on the floor of the Grist mill, and struck his head and shoulders. The back part of his head was broken in, and the main artery on his left side burst. Strangulation ensued, and he died within 5 hours after the accident. The mill was in the progress of erection by the Grand do Tour Hydraulic Company, and the deceased was in the act of turning one of the timbers with a crow bar which slipped and occasioned his fatal fall.—*Chicago American.*

IN CHANCERY, 3d Circuit, of the term of June, 1835.

Benjamin Sherman, vs. George Buck, Simon B. Brown, Jonathan Brown, Edward Pierson, Hiram Pierson, David M. Jewett, Benjamin Cox, William P. Hallett, and Elias B. Sherman.

It appearing by affidavit that Hiram Pierson, one of the defendants in this cause, reside in the State of Vermont, and that David M. Jewett, also a defendant, reside in the State of Connecticut, and Benjamin Cox and William P. Hallett, also defendants, reside in the State of New York, on motion of L. F. Stevens, Solicitor for complainant, it is ordered that the above named defendants, Pierson, Jewett, Cox and Hallett, cause their appearance in this cause to be entered with the Register of this court, or plead answer or demurrer to the complainant's bill of complaint, filed in the above entitled cause, on or before the first day of the next term of this court, or that said bill of complaint will be taken as confessed. And it is further ordered that the said complainant give notice to said defendants of the filing of said bill and of this order by causing the same to be published in a newspaper printed in the county of St. Joseph, entitled the "Constantine Republican," twelve weeks successively, once at least each week, and that the first publication be within twenty days from the date of this order.

WALTER CLARK, Depy Register.

Dated June 28, 1835. 12w102

CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing or taking an assignment of a certain Bond, executed by me to one Harvey Wedge, by which I was bound to make a title by deed of general warranty in fee simple to the said Harvey Wedge or his assigns, by the first day of January next ensuing the date of said bond, for the north half of the north-east quarter of section ten, in township 3, south of range 9 west, in the county of St. Joseph, state of Michigan, containing seventy acres more or less, which bond bears date June 23d, (or thereabouts) A. D. 1833, as I am determined not to comply with the requisitions of said bond, the same being fraudulently obtained from me.

M. G. SCHILLHOUSE.

Calon, St. Joseph co., Mich., July 10th, 1835.